

2009 Match Results

Entry of US Medical School Graduates Into Family Medicine Residencies: 2008–2009 and 3-year Summary

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This is the 28th report prepared by the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) on the percentage of each US medical school's graduates entering family medicine residency programs. Approximately 8.2% of the 16,336 graduates of US medical schools between July 2007 and June 2008 were first-year family medicine residents in 2008, compared with 8.3% in 2007 and 8.5% in 2006. Medical school graduates from publicly funded medical schools were more likely to be first-year family medicine residents in October 2008 than were residents from privately funded schools, 9.8% compared with 5.6%. The West North Central and the Mountain regions reported the highest percentage of medical school graduates who were first-year residents in family medicine programs in October 2008 at 12.4% and 11.4%, respectively; the New England and Middle Atlantic regions reported the lowest percentages at 6.3% and 5.5%, respectively. Nearly half of the medical school graduates (45.1%) entering a family medicine residency program as first-year residents in October 2008 entered a program in the same state where they graduated from medical school. The percentages for each medical school have varied substantially from year to year since the AAFP began reporting this information. This article reports the average percentage for each medical school for the last 3 years. Also reported are the number and percentage of graduates from colleges of osteopathic medicine who entered Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education-accredited family medicine residency programs, based on estimates provided by the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. These numbers are retrospective analyses based on numbers reported to the AAFP from medical schools and family medicine residency programs.

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Following a decade-long decline in the number of students choosing family medicine, results of the 2009 National Residency Matching Program (NRMP) demonstrate that this year fewer US seniors chose family medicine compared with the previous year.¹ NRMP results also demonstrate medical students' overall continued preference for subspecialties coupled with a decline in US students choosing internal medicine primary care and internal medicine-pediatrics combined programs and only a very small increase in the number of students choosing pediatrics primary care (46 versus 43 in 2008). Many factors influence US medical student specialty choice, and the interrelationship of these factors is complex. Specific factors shown to influence student choice of family medicine include individual

student characteristics as well as educational and curricular elements. The American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) recognizes four clearly identified areas of focus that are associated with increased selection of family medicine—communications and image, admissions and pipeline, role models, and curriculum and education.² The AAFP and other family medicine organizations continue to develop interventions within these four areas of focus. The AAFP supports the inclusion of a required third-year clerkship in family medicine as well as the presence of a strong department of family medicine on campus, as both are correlated with increased specialty selection of family medicine.^{3,4}

While factors related to lifestyle and educational debt have not conclusively been found to have a direct impact on specialty choice,⁵⁻⁹ recent data show that these issues have become increasingly influential.¹⁰ In his June 2009 address to the American Medical Association, President Barack Obama stated, "We need to rethink the cost of a medical education and do more to reward medical students who choose a career as a

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primary care physician.”¹¹ Growing evidence supports the idea that payment reform must address the growing primary care-specialty income gap to support health system reform and to ensure an adequate primary care workforce.¹² The Joint Principles of the Patient-centered Medical Home, endorsed by the AAFP, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American College of Physicians, and the American Osteopathic Association, identifies payment structure as an important element in supporting the coordination of care and chronic disease management offered in a Medical Home. Clearly, health care reform must include policies aimed at increasing the number of medical students choosing a career in primary care, particularly family medicine.

An adequate pipeline of future family physicians is essential to achieving the primary care foundation needed in the US health care system. The AAFP believes that the nation is best served by an appropriately diverse and well-distributed physician workforce that resembles the diversity and distribution of the nation's communities. In light of efforts to increase medical school class size by 30%, attention must be paid to the types of physicians produced by medical schools.¹³ The AAFP adopted its most recent workforce policy in 2006 that identifies specific workforce policy recommendations that will help the nation achieve the appropriate family medicine workforce to meet the nation's needs.¹⁴ As discussions surrounding the development of the Patient-centered Medical Home as a model to improve health care delivery continue to evolve, future workforce projections must continue to be based on patient and community need. The organizations of family medicine continue current efforts to attract, train, and support family physicians who provide the kind of care that patients say they want and need.

Methods

This is the 28th national study conducted by the AAFP to determine the percentage of graduates from each medical school who enter family medicine residency programs¹⁵⁻³⁹ (2 years' study results were not published). Since June 1972, the AAFP has annually performed a census of all residents in family medicine residency programs. Program directors listed all first-year residents and their medical schools, including the month and year of graduation. The residency program directors also verified the status of second- and third-year residents and the graduates originally reported in previous years. For the last 6 years, this census has been performed through an online survey.

After all census forms were returned by program directors in June 2008, the medical school information was coded and keyed. A 100% response rate has always been achieved in this study.

To obtain percentages of graduates entering family medicine residency programs from each medical school, the AAFP used American Medical Association (AMA)

data that report graduates from each medical school based on a July 1, 2007, to June 30, 2008, graduation date.⁴⁰ The AAFP also uses data from this reference to determine the type of medical school, public or private. For 13 years now, the study has included graduates of colleges of osteopathic medicine and used the same methods outlined above. After the data were returned by the family medicine residency program directors, the registrars of colleges of osteopathic medicine were contacted to verify the graduation month and year of osteopathic physicians who were first-year residents in Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME)-accredited family medicine residency programs. The American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine provided estimates of the number of graduates from each college of osteopathic medicine.⁴¹

Results

Of the 3,538 first-year residents in 2008, 1,341 (37.9%) were identified as having graduated from US Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME)-accredited medical schools between July 2007 and June 2008 (Table 1). In addition, there were 237 first-year residents (6.7%) who graduated from US LCME-accredited medical schools outside the reporting period. Therefore, 44.6% (1,578/3,538) of all first-year family medicine residents in October 2008 graduated from US LCME-accredited medical schools, compared with 45.4% (1,573/3,466) in 2007, 48.0% (1,681/3,513) in 2006, 46.0% (1,620/3,522) in 2005, 48.6% (1,727/3,555) in 2004, 49.9% (1,727/3,462) in 2003, 53.1% (1,894/3,564) in 2002, and 57.2% (2,026/3,542) in 2001.

Approximately one in five graduates of the following two medical schools in the reporting period was in a family medicine residency program as a first-year resident in 2008 (Table 2): University of North Dakota

Table 1

Number of First-year Family Medicine Residents,
by Type of Medical School, 2008

	Number	Percent
US medical school graduate, 7/07–6/08*	1,341	37.9
US medical school graduate, outside 7/07–6/08	237	6.7
Osteopathic school graduate, 7/07–6/08	578	16.3
Osteopathic school graduate, outside 7/07–6/08	55	1.6
International medical school graduate	1,327	37.5
TOTAL	3,538	100.0

* Tables 2–5, 7, and 8 relate to 1,341 residents who graduated within the time period.

Source: American Academy of Family Physicians

Table 2

Number and Percentage of Medical School Graduates Who Were
Family Medicine Residents, by US Medical School, 2008

	<i>Number of Graduates July 2007 to June 2008**</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number***</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Number of Graduates July 2007 to June 2008**</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number***</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Medical Schools*</i>				<i>Medical Schools*</i>			
ALABAMA				ILLINOIS			
Alabama, University of	160	18	11.3	Chicago Med School, Finch Univ	179	7	3.9
South Alabama, University of	64	8	12.5	Chicago, Univ of, Pritzker	99	6	6.1
ARIZONA				Illinois, University of	320	37	11.6
Arizona, University of	104	5	4.8	Loyola Univ of Chicago, Stritch	139	12	8.6
ARKANSAS				Northwestern University	168	6	3.6
Arkansas, University of	144	20	13.9	Rush Medical College	126	8	6.3
CALIFORNIA				Southern Illinois University	72	7	9.7
California, Davis, University of	90	10	11.1	INDIANA			
California, Irvine, University of	89	5	5.6	Indiana University	262	24	9.2
California, Los Angeles, Univ of	186	16	8.6	IOWA			
California, San Diego, Univ of	124	19	15.3	Iowa, University of	137	21	15.3
California, San Francisco, Univ of	149	6	4.0	KANSAS			
Loma Linda University	168	23	13.7	Kansas, University of	163	27	16.6
Southern California, University of	167	6	3.6	KENTUCKY			
Stanford University	97	2	2.1	Kentucky, University of	96	8	8.3
COLORADO				Louisville, University of	148	15	10.1
Colorado, University of	133	14	10.5	LOUISIANA			
CONNECTICUT				Louisiana State Univ, New Orleans	158	6	3.8
Connecticut, University of	82	6	7.3	Louisiana State Univ, Shreveport	98	8	8.2
Yale University	96	3	3.1	Tulane University	156	11	7.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				MARYLAND			
George Washington University	158	8	5.1	Johns Hopkins University	101	3	3.0
Georgetown University	184	12	6.5	Maryland, University of	145	11	7.6
Howard University	108	12	11.1	Uniformed Services University	159	17	10.7
FLORIDA				MASSACHUSETTS			
Florida State University	58	8	13.8	Boston University	152	11	7.2
Florida, University of	114	8	7.0	Harvard Medical School	175	4	2.3
Miami, University of	150	5	3.3	Massachusetts, University of	111	9	8.1
South Florida, University of	115	7	6.1	Tufts University	175	14	8.0
GEORGIA				MICHIGAN			
Emory University	112	5	4.5	Michigan State University	89	12	13.5
Georgia, Medical College of	176	10	5.7	Michigan, University of	169	7	4.1
Mercer University	55	4	7.3	Wayne State University	227	23	10.1
Morehouse School of Medicine	51	5	9.8	MINNESOTA			
HAWAII				Mayo Medical School	37	1	2.7
Hawaii, University of	56	5	8.9	Minnesota, University of	209	35	16.7
				MISSISSIPPI			
				Mississippi, University of	99	11	11.1

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Table 2
(continued)

	<i>Number of Graduates July 2007 to June 2008**</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number*** Percent</i>	
<i>Medical Schools*</i>			
MISSOURI			
Missouri, Columbia, University of	89	14	15.7
Missouri, Kansas City, Univ of	102	7	6.9
St Louis University	153	17	11.1
Washington University, St Louis	121	0	0.0
NEBRASKA			
Creighton University	121	9	7.4
Nebraska, University of	116	14	12.1
NEVADA			
Nevada, University of	49	8	16.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Dartmouth Medical School	61	1	1.6
NEW JERSEY			
UMDNJ-New Jersey Med School	147	7	4.8
UMDNJ-RWJ Medical School	154	11	7.1
NEW MEXICO			
New Mexico, University of	69	12	17.4
NEW YORK			
Albany Medical College	134	12	9.0
Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine	175	6	3.4
Columbia University	134	3	2.2
Cornell University	102	4	3.9
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	123	3	2.4
New York Medical College	197	10	5.1
New York University	154	1	0.6
Rochester, University of	90	5	5.6
SUNY, Downstate Medical Center	205	6	2.9
SUNY, Stony Brook	104	2	1.9
SUNY, University of Buffalo	131	5	3.8
SUNY, Upstate Medical University	145	10	6.9
NORTH CAROLINA			
Duke University	91	2	2.2
East Carolina University	74	10	13.5
North Carolina, University of	166	22	13.3
Wake Forest University	105	7	6.7
NORTH DAKOTA			
North Dakota, University of	63	16	25.4

	<i>Number of Graduates July 2007 to June 2008**</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number*** Percent</i>	
<i>Medical Schools*</i>			
OHIO			
Case Western Reserve University	142	12	8.5
Cincinnati, University of	157	15	9.6
NE Ohio Universities COM	100	7	3.5
Medical College of Ohio	135	19	19.0
Ohio State University	202	19	9.4
Wright State University	94	10	10.6
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma, University of	139	21	15.1
OREGON			
Oregon Health and Science Univ	105	12	11.4
PENNSYLVANIA			
Drexel University	257	19	7.4
Thomas Jefferson University	218	18	8.3
Pennsylvania State University	128	18	14.1
Pennsylvania, University of	141	1	0.7
Pittsburgh, University of	144	11	7.6
Temple University	182	16	8.8
PUERTO RICO			
Ponce School of Medicine	75	2	2.7
Puerto Rico, University of	102	1	1.0
San Juan Bautista SOM, Caguas	54	0	0.0
Universidad Central del Caribe	59	4	6.8
RHODE ISLAND			
Brown Medical School	72	4	5.6
SOUTH CAROLINA			
South Carolina, Med Univ of	142	16	11.3
South Carolina, University of	76	6	7.9
SOUTH DAKOTA			
South Dakota, University of	53	8	15.1
TENNESSEE			
East Tennessee State University	57	11	19.3
Meharry Medical College	95	11	11.6
Tennessee, University of	157	14	8.9
Vanderbilt University	94	0	0.0
TEXAS			
Baylor College of Medicine	182	12	6.6
Texas A&M University	75	16	21.3
Texas Tech University	135	18	13.3
Texas, Galveston, University of	192	8	4.2
Texas, Houston, University of	194	9	4.6
Texas, San Antonio, University of	207	14	6.8
Texas, Southwestern, Univ of	214	12	5.6

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Table 2
(continued)

	<i>Number of Graduates July 2007 to June 2008**</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number*** Percent</i>	
<i>Medical Schools*</i>			
UTAH			
Utah, University of	103	13	12.6
VERMONT			
Vermont, University of	83	11	13.3
VIRGINIA			
Eastern Virginia Medical School	108	10	9.3
Virginia Commonwealth Univ	177	19	10.7
Virginia, University of	131	5	3.8
WASHINGTON			
Washington, University of	169	25	14.8
WEST VIRGINIA			
Marshall University	43	7	16.3
West Virginia University	88	17	19.3
WISCONSIN			
Wisconsin, Medical College of	185	15	8.1
Wisconsin, University of	136	20	14.7
Total	16,336	1,341	8.2

* Association of American Medical Colleges. Directory of American Medical Education 2007–2008.

** American Medical Association. Medical schools in the United States. JAMA 2008;300:1221-7.

*** American Academy of Family Physicians. Annual survey of medical schools.

(25.4%) and Texas A&M University (21.3%). The University of Illinois graduated the highest number of medical school graduates who chose family medicine residency programs with 37, followed by the University of Minnesota with 35. Of the 16,336 graduates of LCME-accredited medical schools between July 2007 and June 2008, 8.2% were family medicine residents in 2008.

The West North Central and the Mountain regions had the highest percentage of medical school graduates who were first-year family medicine residents in October 2007, 12.4% and 11.4%, respectively (Table 3). The New England and Middle Atlantic census regions reported the lowest percentages, 6.3% and 5.5%, respectively. Texas (89), California (87), Illinois and Pennsylvania (83), Ohio (82), and New York (67) produced the highest number of medical school graduates who entered family medicine residency programs.

Graduates from the 78 publicly funded medical schools were more likely to be family medicine

residents than were graduates from the 48 privately funded medical schools (9.8% compared with 5.6%) (Table 4).

Medical schools with family medicine departments continue to produce graduates who are more likely to enter family medicine residency programs than medical schools with other or no administrative structure in family medicine. In October 2008, 8.6% of all graduates of medical schools with departments or divisions of family medicine were family medicine residents (Table 5). Approximately 2.6% of graduates from the 9 medical schools without departments or divisions of family medicine were family medicine residents.

There were 633 graduates of American Osteopathic Association (AOA)-approved colleges of osteopathic medicine who were first-year residents in ACGME-accredited family medicine residency programs (17.9%) in October 2008 (Table 1). In the first 3 years of this study (1981–1983), this percentage was 2% to 2.3%. In the 1984–1986 school years, it ranged from 4.2% to 5.9%. In 1987–1997, it ranged from 6.6% to 10.0%.

Although there were 633 first-year family medicine residents in October 2008 who graduated from colleges of osteopathic medicine, not all of them completed their medical education in the previous year. Of the 3,364 graduates of colleges of osteopathic medicine between July 2007 and June 2008, 578 (17.2%) were in ACGME-accredited family medicine residency programs in October 2008 (Table 6). The Arizona College of Osteopathic Medicine Midwestern University had the highest percentage (27.1%) of graduates in ACGME-accredited family medicine residency programs. The College of Osteopathic Medicine at Des Moines University and the Western University College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific at Pomona produced the highest number of osteopathic graduates who entered family medicine residency programs with 51 each.

There were 1,327 first-year family medicine residents (37.5%) in October 2008 who were international medical graduates (Table 1), compared with 1,322 (38.1%) in 2007, 1,332 (37.9%) in 2006, 1,352 (38.4%) in 2005, 1,263 (35.5%) in 2004, 1,258 (36.3%) in 2003, 1,139 (32.0%) in 2002, 1,012 (28.6%) in 2001, 832 (23.0%) in 2000, 683 (18.6%) in 1999, and 529 (14.2%) in 1998.

Nearly half of the US medical school graduates who entered a family medicine residency program in October 2008 stayed in the same state for their residency as their medical school (45.1%) (Table 7). Approximately eight in 10 graduates of the medical schools in Indiana (83.3%) and Mississippi (81.8%) who entered a family medicine residency did so in the same state or territory.

Discussion

The specialty choice of family medicine is a result of a complex interplay of multiple factors.⁴² Measuring the impact of any one specific intervention is difficult.

Table 3

**Number and Percentage of Medical School Graduates Who Were Family Medicine Residents,
by Census Region and State of Medical School, 2008**

<i>Region and State</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2007 to June 2008*</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number**</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Region and State</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2007 to June 2008*</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number**</i>	<i>Percent</i>
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	3,001	266	8.9	SOUTH ATLANTIC	2,887	236	8.2
Illinois	1,103	83	7.5	District of Columbia	450	32	7.1
Indiana	262	24	9.2	Florida	437	28	6.4
Michigan	485	42	8.7	Georgia	394	24	6.1
Ohio	830	82	9.9	Maryland	405	31	7.7
Wisconsin	321	35	10.9	North Carolina	436	41	9.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	970	96	9.9	South Carolina	218	22	10.1
Alabama	224	26	11.6	Virginia	416	34	8.2
Kentucky	244	23	9.4	West Virginia	131	24	18.3
Mississippi	99	11	11.1	WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1,364	169	12.4
Tennessee	403	36	8.9	Iowa	137	21	15.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,065	168	5.5	Kansas	163	27	16.6
New Jersey	301	18	6.0	Minnesota	246	36	14.6
New York	1,694	67	4.0	Missouri	465	38	8.2
Pennsylvania	1,070	83	7.8	Nebraska	237	23	9.7
MOUNTAIN	458	52	11.4	North Dakota	63	16	25.4
Arizona	104	5	4.8	South Dakota	53	8	15.1
Colorado	133	14	10.5	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,894	155	8.2
Idaho	0	0	0.0	Arkansas	144	20	13.9
Montana	0	0	0.0	Louisiana	412	25	6.1
Nevada	49	8	16.3	Oklahoma	139	21	15.1
New Mexico	69	12	17.4	Texas	1,199	89	7.4
Utah	103	13	12.6	PUERTO RICO	290	7	2.4
Wyoming	0	0	0.0	TOTAL	16,336	1,341	8.2
NEW ENGLAND	1,007	63	6.3				
Connecticut	178	9	5.1				
Maine	0	0	0.0				
Massachusetts	613	38	6.2				
New Hampshire	61	1	1.6				
Rhode Island	72	4	5.6				
Vermont	83	11	13.3				
PACIFIC	1,400	129	9.2				
Alaska	0	0	0.0				
California	1,070	87	8.1				
Hawaii	56	5	8.9				
Oregon	105	12	11.4				
Washington	169	25	14.8				

* American Medical Association. Medical schools in the United States. JAMA 2008;300:1221-7.

** American Academy of Family Physicians. Annual survey of medical schools.

Table 4

Number and Percentage of Medical School Graduates Who Were Family Medicine Residents, by Type of Medical School, 2008

<i>Programs</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2007 to June 2008*</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number**</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Public (78)	10,148	995	9.8
Private (48)	6,188	346	5.6
TOTAL (126)	16,336	1,341	8.2

* American Medical Association. Medical schools in the United States. JAMA 2008;300:1221-7.

** American Academy of Family Physicians. Annual survey of medical schools.

The forces affecting specialty choice are varied and are only partially modifiable. Despite this complexity, the AAFP is developing a program to longitudinally track and revise recommendations for student interest interventions as the environment of student interest evolves. The 2008 modest increase in the number of US students choosing family medicine gave cause for optimism; however, the number of students choosing family medicine in the 2009 Match was lower than any previous year. As student interest efforts by the AAFP and other family medicine organizations continue, it is important that new initiatives focus on educating students about the concept and implementation of the Patient-centered Medical Home as a way to improve health care quality and access, relying heavily on the existence of a strong family medicine infrastructure.

Based on the average percentage of their graduates who entered family medicine residency programs in the prior 3 years, all medical schools were ranked in descending order (Table 8). The schools were then divided into four quartiles, with each quartile containing 31 schools.

The University of North Dakota had the highest 3-year average at 20.3%. The lowest quartile contained 21 medical schools with family medicine departments or divisions and 10 without family medicine departments. The association between departmental status and increased percentage of graduates matching in family medicine continued in 2009.

The 100% response rate obtained from medical schools, colleges of osteopathic medicine, and family medicine residency programs makes this study unique. The process of verifying graduates and first-year residents by name further ensures reliability of data. The AAFP will continue its annual medical school study to monitor these trends over the long term.

Table 5

Number and Percentage of Medical School Graduates Who Were Family Medicine Residents, by Family Medicine Administrative Structure, 2008

<i>Administrative Structure</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2007 to June 2008*</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number**</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Department or Division of FM (117)	15,341	1,315	8.6
None (9)	995	26	2.6
Center (0)	0	0	0
TOTAL (126)	16,336	1,341	8.2

* American Medical Association. Medical schools in the United States. JAMA 2008;300:1221-7.

** American Academy of Family Physicians. Annual survey of medical schools.

In an effort to avert a predicted physician shortage, the AAMC Workforce Report calls for a 30% increase in allopathic matriculation.⁴³ Workforce policy adopted by the AAFP states that simply increasing the number of medical school graduates will result in a physician workforce that will continue to be inappropriately distributed to care for the needs of the nation.

Countries with primary care physicians as the foundation of the health care system have better health outcomes for the population at lower cost.⁴⁴ The United States needs, and its population deserves, a primary care physician-based health care delivery system. As fewer students choosing internal medicine plan to pursue careers in general internal medicine, it is critical for the graying nation's health that increased numbers of family physicians be trained in the United States.⁴⁵

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Table 6

Number and Percentage of Graduates of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine Who Were Residents in ACGME-accredited Family Medicine Residencies, by US Osteopathic Medical College, 2008

	<i>Number of Graduates July 2007 to June 2008*</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number**</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Osteopathic Medical School</i>			
ARIZONA			
Arizona College of Osteopathic Medicine, Glendale	133	36	27.1
CALIFORNIA			
Western University College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific, Pomona	195	52	26.7
Touro University College of Osteopathic Medicine, Vallejo	127	25	19.7
FLORIDA			
Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine, Bradenton	136	9	6.6
Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale	211	22	10.4
ILLINOIS			
Chicago Coll of Osteopathic Med, Midwestern University, Downers Grove	157	30	19.1
IOWA			
Des Moines University, College of Osteopathic Medicine	207	52	25.1
KENTUCKY			
Pikeville College School of Osteopathic Medicine, Pikeville	73	12	16.4
MAINE			
University of New England, Biddeford	128	23	18.0
MICHIGAN			
Michigan State University, East Lansing	137	18	13.1
MISSOURI			
Kansas City Univ of Medicine and Bioscience, College of Osteopathic Medicine	230	43	18.7
Kirkville College of Osteopathic Medicine	170	34	20.0

	<i>Number of Graduates July 2007 to June 2008*</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number**</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Osteopathic Medical School</i>			
NEVADA			
Touro University College of Osteopathic Medicine-Nevada	68	8	11.8
NEW JERSEY			
UMDNJ School of Osteopathic Medicine, Stratford	91	12	13.2
NEW YORK			
New York College of Osteopathic Medicine, Old Westbury	273	25	9.2
OHIO			
Ohio University, Athens	106	20	18.9
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma State University College of Osteopathic Medicine, Tulsa	79	7	8.9
PENNSYLVANIA			
Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine, Erie	217	40	18.4
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	253	34	13.4
TEXAS			
Univ of North Texas HSC, Coll of Osteopathic Med, Fort Worth	128	33	25.8
VIRGINIA			
Edward Via Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Blacksburg	153	30	19.6
WEST VIRGINIA			
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, Lewisburg	92	13	14.1
TOTAL	3,364	578	17.2

ACGME—Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education

* American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Office of Research and Information Services

** American Academy of Family Physicians, Annual survey of medical schools

Counts from American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine are estimated or unverified.

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Table 7

Percentage of 2007–2008 Medical School Graduates by State or Territory Who Entered a Family Medicine Residency Program in the Same State, 2008

<i>State of Medical School</i>	<i>% Entering FM Residency in the Same State</i>	<i>State of Medical School</i>	<i>% Entering FM Residency in the Same State</i>
Alabama	42.3	Montana	NA
Alaska	NA	Nebraska	56.5
Arizona	24.4	Nevada	25.0
Arkansas	50.0	New Hampshire	0.0
California	72.0	New Jersey	20.0
Colorado	50.0	New Mexico	41.7
Connecticut	22.2	New York	40.2
Delaware	NA	North Carolina	56.1
District of Columbia	9.4	North Dakota	43.8
Florida	35.6	Ohio	45.1
Georgia	16.7	Oklahoma	71.4
Hawaii	20.0	Oregon	41.7
Idaho	NA	Pennsylvania	42.7
Illinois	43.4	Puerto Rico	28.6
Indiana	83.3	Rhode Island	25.0
Iowa	38.4	South Carolina	50.0
Kansas	59.3	South Dakota	62.5
Kentucky	28.6	Tennessee	36.1
Louisiana	48.0	Texas	76.2
Maine	34.8	Utah	30.1
Maryland	6.5	Vermont	9.1
Massachusetts	20.5	Virginia	35.9
Michigan	51.7	Washington	28.0
Minnesota	58.3	West Virginia	48.7
Mississippi	81.8	Wisconsin	54.3
Missouri	30.4	Wyoming	NA
		OVERALL	45.1

Source: American Academy of Family Physicians

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Table 8

Ranked Order of Medical Schools Based on the Last 3 Years' Average Percentage of Graduates Who Were Family Medicine Residents, by Type of Administrative Structure, 2008

<i>Medical School</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Administrative Structure</i>
North Dakota, University of	20.3	Department
Kansas, University of	19.1	Department
West Virginia University	17.2	Department
Marshall University	16.8	Department
Florida State University	16.8	Department
East Tennessee State University	16.7	Department
Loma Linda University	16.4	Department
Minnesota, University of	16.3	Department
Southern Illinois University	16.3	Department
East Carolina University	15.8	Department
Wisconsin, University of	15.1	Department
New Mexico, University of	15.0	Department
Arkansas, University of	14.9	Department
South Dakota, University of	14.7	Department
Texas A&M University	14.5	Department
Pennsylvania State University	14.2	Department
Iowa, University of	13.9	Department
Meharry Medical College	13.9	Department
Michigan State University	13.6	Department
Oklahoma, University of	13.5	Department
Oregon Health and Sciences University	13.3	Department
Morehouse School of Medicine	13.0	Department
Nebraska, University of	13.0	Department
Uniformed Services University	12.7	Department
Washington, University of	12.6	Department
Eastern Virginia Medical School	12.5	Department
Texas Tech University	12.4	Department
North Carolina, University of	12.0	Department
Colorado, University of	11.7	Department
Wright State University	11.7	Department
South Carolina, Medical University of	11.7	Department
Missouri, Columbia, University of	11.7	Department
Kentucky, University of	11.6	Department
Loyola Univ of Chicago, Stritch	11.5	Department
South Carolina, University of	11.2	Department
Louisiana State Univ, Shreveport	11.1	Department
Medical College of Ohio	11.1	Department
Nevada, University of	11.1	Department

<i>Medical School</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Administrative Structure</i>
Indiana University	11.0	Department
Illinois, University of	10.6	Department
Utah, University of	10.6	Department
Tennessee, University of	10.5	Department
Saint Louis University	10.4	Department
Howard University	10.1	Department
Virginia Commonwealth University	10.1	Department
Mayo Medical School	10.1	Department
Cincinnati, University of	9.9	Department
Wisconsin, Medical College of	9.8	Department
California, Davis, University of	9.7	Department
Alabama, University of	9.5	Department
Hawaii, University of	9.5	Department
Arizona, University of	9.2	Department
Wayne State University	9.2	Department
Louisville, University of	9.2	Department
Ohio State University	9.1	Department
Vermont, University of	9.0	Department
Texas, San Antonio, University of	8.9	Department
California, Los Angeles, University of	8.9	Department
Missouri, Kansas City, University of	8.7	Department
Tufts University	8.7	Department
Georgia, Medical College of	8.7	Department
Thomas Jefferson University	8.5	Department
Texas, Houston, University of	8.1	Department
California, San Diego, University of	8.1	Department
South Florida, University of	8.0	Department
Temple University	7.9	Department
Rush Medical College	7.8	Department
Mississippi, University of	7.7	Department
Drexel University	7.7	Department
UMDNJ-RWJ Medical School	7.5	Department
Tulane University	7.5	Department
Albany Medical College	7.3	Department
Northeastern Ohio Universities COM	7.3	Department
Connecticut, University of	7.2	Department
Wake Forest University	7.1	Department
SUNY, Upstate Medical University	7.1	Department

(continued on next page)

Table 8
(continued)

<i>Medical School</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Administrative Structure</i>
Brown Medical School	7.0	Department
Pittsburgh, University of	6.9	Department
Michigan, University of	6.9	Department
Massachusetts, University of	6.6	Department
Creighton University	6.5	Department
Texas, Southwestern, University of	6.5	Department
Dartmouth Medical School	6.4	Department
California, Irvine, University of	6.4	Department
Mercer University	6.3	Department
South Alabama, University of	6.3	Department
Florida, University of	6.2	Department
Virginia, University of	6.2	Department
Texas, Galveston, University of	6.1	Department
Louisiana State University, New Orleans	6.0	Department
Maryland, University of	5.9	Department
Baylor College of Medicine	5.8	Department
UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School	5.7	Department
Case Western Reserve University	5.5	Department
Southern California, University of	5.4	Department
Boston University	5.3	Department
Ponce School of Medicine	5.2	Department
Georgetown University	5.0	Department
George Washington University	4.9	None
Chicago Medical School, Finch Univ	4.6	Department
California, San Francisco, University of	4.5	Department

<i>Medical School</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Administrative Structure</i>
Universidad Central del Caribe SOM	4.4	Department
New York Medical College	4.4	Department
Stanford University	4.0	Division
SUNY, Buffalo, University of	4.0	Department
Northwestern University	3.7	Department
Rochester, University of	3.7	Department
Miami, University of	3.7	Department
Emory University	3.4	Department
Pennsylvania, University of	3.3	Department
SUNY, Stony Brook	3.3	Department
Chicago, Univ of, Pritzker	3.3	Department
Albert Einstein College of Medicine	2.8	Department
Duke University	2.7	Department
SUNY, Downstate Medical Center	2.2	Department
Yale University	2.1	None
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	2.1	Division
Johns Hopkins University	1.8	None
Harvard Medical School	1.7	None
Puerto Rico, University of	1.6	Department
Columbia University	1.4	None
Cornell University	1.3	None
Washington University, St Louis	0.8	None
Vanderbilt University	0.6	Department
New York University	0.2	None
San Juan Bautista SOM, Caguas	0.0	None

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